

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY MAY 2

The official vote for associate justice of the supreme court was canvassed on Saturday. Justice Orton received 127,846 out of a total of 128,305.

A destructive hail storm passed over St. Paul on Sunday afternoon and destroyed property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars or more. The damage was, of course, confined to glass windows.

It is reported that President Kepp, of the Chicago & Northwestern railway will resign next June, and that Mr. Houghton, who has been general manager of the road for thirteen years, will be made president.

The rising of the anarchists, which is advertised for 1888, should take place this year. The rise of the Chicago anarchists should be about nine feet and the drop even feet. This would be just about the fair thing.

To show the enterprise there is in Kansas City the idea of a boom, it is said that they would want to a book-store in that town a few days ago, and asked for a map. The proprietor said he had not any, but an old one which was obsolete. "How old is it?" asked Mr. Gould. "O, it is eight days old," answered the bookseller.

The Rochester (New York) Union, a democratic newspaper, recommends the prison system of Georgia to the consideration of its own state, though it is generally admitted that the Georgia prison system is a disgrace not only to Georgia, but to civilization. The labor men in the last session of the Wisconsin legislature were in favor of adopting the Georgia system notwithstanding the disgrace it has brought upon the state.

The democrats are at war at Waukegan over local politics. Assemblyman Radfield, democrat, will accept the nomination for mayor on the labor ticket. It is charged that Mr. Radfield has boasted in the presence of various people that he did not care a straw what party nominated him—that he would be elected anyway. When a man talks in that fashion, the people, regardless of party, should sit down on him.

There is more legislation like the interstate commerce law expected next winter, as the following from the Washington Post will show: "If the interstate commerce law succeeds, it is understood that Senator Culum will introduce a bill next fall to modify the restriction of gravitation within certain limits and to regulate the weather between the various meridians." That will be a simple thing to do compared with the effort to regulate the railways of the United States.

This little item is going the round of the press: The late Alexander Mitchell once asked his friend Mr. Merrill to go into a certain speculation with him. The latter declined. A few weeks later Mr. Mitchell handed him a check for \$80,000. "What's this for?" inquired Mr. Merrill. "Oh," was the reply, "that's your share of profits in the deal I asked you to go into. You thought you were in, but you were."

But here is a good one on the late S. S. Merrill, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. He had the peculiar ability of knowing personally all the employees of his road. He was loath to permit a man to remain in the service if he was unacquainted with him. When he came to make his California trip, a short time before his death, he called his henchmen around him and gave them final instructions. At last he asked them: "Is there anything more to be looked after?" "Hub" Atkins saw the opportunity for a joke on the old man's weakness and accepted it. "Well, Mr. Merrill," he said, "there's a new brakeman on the H. & D. division that you ought to know before you leave."

In commenting on an editorial which appeared in the Gazette a short time ago, on the prison labor committee, the Baraboo Republican says: "So far as the Republic is able to judge at this time, the committee appointed by Speaker Mills, Messrs. Brewster, Hooker, of Waupun, and Fox, of Watertown, will perform the duties to which they are appointed with ability and credit to the state. But it seems to us that Speaker Mills ought to have followed the precedent established in such cases and appointed the chairman of the legislative special committee. Hon. Frank Avery, one of the committee men at least. Mr. Avery worked faithfully and intelligently in the investigation of this question, as was shown by his able address made to the legislature March 21. The recommendations therein set forth were adopted by that body by a large majority."

And the Milwaukee Sentinel, which is always right on labor question, says: "In another column are published some newspaper criticisms of the action of Mr. Speaker Mills in constituting the assembly part of the joint committee to investigate the subject of the employment of prison labor. If the speaker had selected Mr. Avery, of Baraboo, as one of the members of this committee, it would have been at once and generally recognized as a most proper appointment as well as commendable to common practice. Mr. Avery has been conspicuous during the session for his ability and ability as a member of the committee having the subject of prison labor in view. It was upon the recommendation of Mr. Avery that the joint special committee, in a report made by Mr. Avery, that the joint special committee was organized and that it would have been eminently fitting for the speaker to recognize Mr. Avery's services in appointing him to a place on the committee."

The Gazette is glad to see this matter stirred up a little. Just why Mr. Avery was not put on the committee is not clear. He is a splendid man in every sense of the word, and was recommended for the place. Common justice as well as the interest of the state, demanded his appointment.

MR. MITCHELL'S WILL.

The will of the late Alexander Mitchell has been offered in probate. It seems to be an impossibility to guess what the estate will inventory. It has been placed at anywhere between \$5,000,000 and \$25,000,000. The stock in Mitchell's bank has been bequeathed to three persons—John L. Mitchell, David Ferguson, who, for 46 years has been cashier of the bank, and John Johnston, who has been assistant cashier for 23 years. Each one of these gentlemen receives one-third of the stock. The following are other beneficiaries of the will:

Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, widow, \$200,000 at once and \$500,000 annually, in monthly installments; domestic property on Grand avenue, with contents.

David F. Mitchell, grandson, \$100,000, to be paid him at majority, with accumulations.

Mrs. Isabella Altsch, niece, \$25,000; Miss Jessie Mitchell, sister, \$500 annually in quarterly payments.

Public charities, \$50,000 as follows: Young Men's Christian association, \$10,000; Protestant orphan asylum, \$10,000; Catholic orphan asylum, \$5,000; Racine college, \$5,000; Catholic hospital, \$5,000; Nashville mission, \$5,000.

The fifteenth item in the will provides that John L. Mitchell shall have the residue of the estate. The will was executed on the 26th of last November.

RICH IN LEADERS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal which did so much excellent service for the democratic party in the campaign of '84 and whose democracy is of a pronounced type, has taken upon itself the responsibility of endorsing Mr. Cleveland for the race next year. This is queer political tactics, but it is the kind very many metropolitan democratic journals are engaged in in 1887. Here is a paragraph from the Courier-Journal which will strike one as a strange way of preparing a candidate for the presidential contest.

Can we re-elect him? If we can not, it will be for the reason that he has no disinterested support. The boys in the trenches, who make presidents, and so demoralized the party discipline, which is indispensable to success at the polls, that with all the accusations he brings with him, the party will not support him. Still, still short of the force requisite to make a compact and aggressive, a thoroughly united and organized enemy. No man can predict with any title to belief, that we will elect him next year. But we can elect anybody else? That is even a more serious question, and, for one, we decline to share in the responsibility for such a contingency. "Things are bad enough without making them worse by additional complications."

There is a good deal of food for reflection in that paragraph, because it is practically an admission that Mr. Cleveland is the only leader in the democratic party which the party has any show of electing next year. But here is another quotation from the same editorial in the Courier-Journal which also is full of significance: But will the President take himself out of the way? That is the question. For his own sake he would not advise him to do so; and, as for the democratic party, when it is reduced to the condition of treating with a leader with a spoiled child, it will deserve to lose both its leader and the respect of the country. We know too little of the state of the case to discuss this phase of it.

Both the democrats and the mugwumps have come to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is the only man they can run in 1888 who has a ghost of a chance to win in the race, and that even his chances are small indeed. This is the deliberate conclusion of the Courier-Journal, the New York Sun, the New York World, and other democratic papers, and it is likewise the sober judgment of George William Curtis, the New York Times and the New York Post, all mugwumps.

But how vast and creditable is the difference between the manner in which republican and democratic politicians talk about presidential nominations. Two democrats are forced by circumstances to nominate a certain man or go down to humiliating defeat, and even that one man may not save them from overthrow. The brainless men in the democratic party are thrown aside to make way for the man Cleveland. The old war-horses of the party—men of ability and statesmanship—are counted as nothing by the democrats in discussing presidential nominations. On the other hand, the success of the republican party does not depend upon the nomination of any particular man. Blaine can be thrown aside, if necessary, and still there is Sherman about whom the party will rally as one man. Or there is Judge Gresham, a brilliant lawyer and an incorruptible man, and Senator Allison and General Hawley are men creditable to the party and an honor to the country. On any of these the party would unite because they are men of brains as well as public men of unspotted record. There is wealth in the republican party when it comes to brains and honorable statesmanship. For this reason, the republican party will have no trouble in making a choice. But the democratic party is forced to take one man or surrender the field.

More Trouble for Dakin. EAST MAINE, Me., May 2.—Although the legislative bribery investigation resulted in the expulsion of Milo H. Dakin from the house of representatives, it seems that the end is not yet. It seems certain that Dakin, who was elected as a labor candidate, will be expelled from the House of Representatives.

De Freitas Gets Out of Jail. NEW YORK, May 2.—Emmanuel De Freitas, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge last Wednesday, and who was held in \$500 bail, in lieu of which he was to serve three months' imprisonment, was released Saturday, having secured the required bail.

Mrs. H. G. Porter, of Jacksonville, Fla., says, April 2, 1887: "Dr. Sank's Anodyne" has been used in my family for a number of years, and we find it excellent for a cold. For sale by all druggists. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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AT DAGGERS' POINTS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY SPOILING FOR ANOTHER FIGHT.

And Boulanger and the Press Lending Their Unusable Aid to Make an Opening.—The Schmebelsche Affair Only Makes the Inevitable a Little Nearer.—An Exceedingly Warlike Situation.

LONDON, May 2.—Notwithstanding the release of Schmebelsche by the German authorities and his arrival in triumph at Paris, the breach between the two nations widens. In diplomatic adjustments are beyond the comprehension of the border citizens of both countries, and the Schmebelsche case is having the peculiar effect of giving both people the idea that their own side has triumphed. The French believe that the commissary was rejected by the Germans because they feared to hold him a prisoner, while the latter insist that Bismarck accomplished his object when the arrest was made, in that he proved to the world the existence of a perfect system of espionage about the frontier which was morally supported by the French authorities. In this view it will be readily shown that German suspicion is not allayed. The continuance of wholesale expulsions from Alsace-Lorraine, and the reports of executions between Frenchmen and Germans whenever they caught each other, all go to show that the tension is possible increases, and that the Schmebelsche incident has done little else than reveal in all its nakedness the bitter fact which exists, and which will be apparently augmented by every question which arises between the governments.

A suggestive letter by Gen. Boulanger, French minister of war, was issued Saturday as an appendix to a pamphlet entitled "The new Franco-German battle." It outlines the principles of military training and tactics put into practice by Boulanger since he became minister. The general declares that the offensive and defensive tactics are best adapted to the conditions of the present age, which is characterized by waiting. He proposes that at the decisive moment solid masses which have been held in reserve should charge with hands playing and colors flying, their onset then accumulating irresistible force. The general admits that great losses are incurred under the rapidity and precision of the enemy's fire, but he contends that the greater the loss of life involved the less chance there would be of success in a solid and deliberate attack. He explicitly declares his opposition of coming conflict, stating what the French ought to do when the army thus itself on the battle fields of 1870. The publication will tend to reveal the war fever and the tone of Boulanger's utterances is such as to inspire confidence in the prowess of the army.

PARIS, May 2.—Special dispatches declare that although the Schmebelsche incident has been peacefully settled, popular feeling against Germany is rapidly rising. There is excitement at Nancy, Tours and Spinal. Large bodies of men were assembled in the streets Sunday listening to harangues inciting the populace against Germany and demanding the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the German yoke.

PARIS, May 2.—La France has started a fund and solicits subscriptions therefor for the purpose of presenting to M. Schmebelsche a grand cross as a token of sympathy for the indignities he received at the hands of Germany for the crime of being a Frenchman. Each contributor is invited to give 1 franc.

A GREAT PRINT SHOP.

Description of the New Building of The Boston Globe.

Boston, May 2.—Fifteen hundred newspaper men of Boston and vicinity were given a special Sunday in the new building by the proprietors and editors of The Boston Globe. Col. Taylor, The Globe's editor, received the congratulations of prominent journalists from all parts of the country.

The building possesses conveniences said to be entirely original in newspaper work. For instance, in the composing room each compositor's desk is connected with the "copy-cutting" room by an electric annunciator, and each being numbered to correspond with the number of the typesetter's "slugs" a man at any desk can be summoned to receive his copy. This does away with the noise continually caused by shouting the number of "slugs" so common in composing rooms. In the new composing-room, the only noise to be heard was the clicking of the type as it was placed in the "stick." Pneumatic tubes run from every part of the building to every other part, with electric cables and pipes communicating from each department to the other. Surrounding the composing room is a gallery which contains private lockers for each of the 150 compositors, and in the center of it are rooms for the foreman and proof readers. This leaves the main composing-room free from obstruction, thus facilitating the work of the department.

The building is nine stories in height and fronts on both Washington and Devonshire streets, having a front of sixty feet and is 100 feet deep. The structure contains 100 rooms. The Washington street front is of brown Springfield and Kellogg sand stone, while the front on Devonshire street is of red brick with Springfield marble and is nearly a foot of stone.

In the press-room are five Hoe presses, two 15 horse power engines, two 100 horse power boilers and two dynamos, providing power for 600 incandescent electric lights.

Dr. McMillan's Ideal Pope. NEW YORK, May 2.—The Anti-Poverty association held a meeting at its headquarters at Chickering hall Sunday night. Speeches were made by Henry George and Dr. McMillan, and both received ovations. Dr. McMillan in closing said that he always intended to remain a Catholic and to preach the Catholic doctrine, and try and bring back religion to the world. "Religion will never be right until we shall see a democratic pope walking down Broadway with a sword at his back and carrying an orb under his arm. In my opinion that man will be the greatest of popes. Instead of having men carry him on their shoulders, he will have the laugh on them, for he will carry them in his hand."

Sunday Liberal Meetings in London. LONDON, May 2.—An unusually large number of political meetings were held Sunday by Liberal workmen's clubs in the Metropolitan area to consider the Irish crimes bill. Resolutions were adopted in every case opposing the bill, pledging the meeting to support anti-conviction candidates at the next general election and urging candidates in Glasgow.

Give Kate Field a Badge. SALT LAKE CITY, May 2.—The woman's relief corps honored a grand reception Saturday night to Kate Field, and presented her with a gold badge of the order, set with diamonds. Miss Field and others made speeches.

Building Up Bay State Forests. BOSTON, May 2.—Governor Ames and Mayor O'Brien observed Arbor Day Saturday by planting two pine trees in the common.

We should economize at all times, but more especially when our times are short. Observe the purchases of your utility neighbors. More substantial benefits can be obtained from a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Biglow's Cough Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a cough, cold and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Fren's and Eversen.

—THE GAZETTE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST DAILIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE; THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS ONLY \$2.00 A YEAR, DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

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THE FIELD OF THE WORKER.

The Stove Pattern Trouble.

REAR, Pa., May 2.—The act of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, not to sanction strikes resulting from the presentation of the St. Louis stove patterns to Knights of Labor engaged in the iron molding trade, meets with the approval of the stove molders of this district. At the St. Louis stove works the St. Louis patterns are being used and the men have returned to work. At the Reading stove works, from the foundries of which establishments the western patterns have been excluded, the molders are members both of the union and Knights of Labor. A thorough understanding has been arrived at by the stove manufacturers of the district and their employees, and there is no likelihood of a strike.

The trouble is not in regard to wages, but in respect to the use of certain stove patterns manufactured by a St. Louis firm that is alleged to employ non-union workmen. Whenever these patterns were used the molders refused to work until they were removed and other patterns substituted.

Labor Matters in Chicago. CHICAGO, May 2.—The employers remaining firm in their determination not to yield to the demands of the hot-carriers 2,000 of the non-strike workmen Monday morning.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The brick yard proprietors here say that the brick-making industry is in a demoralized condition, and unless an arbitration of wages takes place in order to allow city manufacturers to compete with brick yards outside of the city a shut-down of several months will result.

The workers have made a demand on hotel and restaurant keepers for an increase of \$1.25 per week. A number of the employers have already refused, and a strike is imminent. The waiters all belong to the K. of L.

A meeting of wood-carvers is soon to be held with the object of securing a reduction of hours from ten to nine.

A Strike in Wages or Strife. EVANSTON, Pa., May 2.—The Miners' Association of the coke region used here Sunday to consider the report of Unhappy Jackson, of the coke arbitration board. It was decided to accept the award to date, to make a new demand for a 25 per cent advance in wages, to take effect in six days; the alternative to be a strike. A committee was appointed to confer with the Knights of Labor miners, and, if possible, secure their cooperation in making the strike general. Over 25,000 men are interested.

Armour's Opinion of the Boycott. CHICAGO, May 2.—Phil Armour said Saturday in relation to the boycott started against Armour & Co. by the Knights of Labor, "They are shooting these boycotts around prematurely, but we don't pay any attention to them whatever, for they can't injure us in any way. It affords them a little amusement, and does not hurt anybody in particular."

Increase of Wages for 10,000 Men. PITTSBURGH, May 2.—The railroad cut-niners in this district received an advance in wages Monday, the Columbus scale, as adopted last February, going into effect. Under the new scale the rates for the Pittsburgh district were advanced from 71 to 74 cents, and for the Locking Valley mines 60 to 65 cents.

Notable Deaths. DALLAS, Tex., May 2.—Col. John R. McCoy died Saturday. He was a leading Knight Templar and past grand commander. The Knights Templar of Texas meet here on May 3 to attend the funeral. Col. McCoy was 65 years of age.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Mrs. Carter F. Harrison, wife of ex-Mayor Harrison, died shortly before midnight Saturday night from a complication of diseases. She was the daughter of Mrs. James Harrison, a wealthy Chicago citizen, and was married to Mr. Harrison in England about five years ago.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Nathaniel Newberg, surveyor of customs at this port, died at 2:30 p. m. Sunday of blood poisoning, superinduced by a carbuncle. He was 37 years of age.

HOPKINS, N. Y., May 2.—Judge Schieffelin, of the supreme court of this city, died Sunday.

A Lawyer on the Miller Case. NEW YORK, May 2.—Col. Gray, counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad, said in regard to the Guilford, Maine, Saturday case, that President Cleveland had been misinformed. That Mr. Miller settled on lands while they were withdrawn from settlement, not only by executive order but by act of congress. "The supreme court has decided in the case of the lands so withdrawn are not subject to preemption or settlement," continued Col. Gray, "and the commissioner of the general land office in going to the present position of the fact that the lands were going before the secretary of the interior, and he ignored the opinion of the attorney general. The president's instructions are conflicting with the decision of the supreme court."

Counting for Landslave's Sins. LONDON, May 2.—Mr. William O'Brien, editor of the Irish Standard, and Mr. Kilgallon, one of the tenants evicted from the Lansdowne estates, sailed from Queenstown to New York on the steamer Ulster. Several thousand persons gathered to bid him farewell, and he was hailed as a hero. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said that he felt that when the Irish-loving Canadians heard a true account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelty to his tenants they would not tolerate their being governed by such a man.

The C. & N. O. on Commissioners. CHICAGO, May 2.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has decided to yield to the demands of the eastern roads and go on May 5 to subscribe to the conditions of the trunk line circular regarding commissions. Speaking of this action a high official of the road said: "We will not pay agents at such rates as have turned our tickets into a gold mine. To agents at other points where our competitors are allowed to pay commissions we shall continue to pay."

Clearing House Report. BOSTON, May 2.—Reports from the clearing house of 37 cities of the United States for the week ended April 20 show a total of exchanges of \$2,750,000, an increase over the corresponding week of 1886 of a little over 20 per cent. Outside of New York city the aggregate was \$217,725,550, an increase of 17.3 per cent. The only cities showing a decrease were Louisville, 6.5 per cent; Detroit, 3.3; Galveston, 2.7; Hartford, 2.1.

People's Ice Co. We are prepared to furnish families, or by the Ton or Hundred!

CHEAP AS CAN BE BOUGHT! ELSEWHERE. OFFICE—At present at the street railway office, East Milwaukee St.

H. TALL & CO.

By the month or season to private families, or by the Ton or Hundred!

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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